



MOISTURE METERS
dewpoint meters & hygrometers

Model SDT Dewpoint Transmitter



Instruction Manual

SHAW MOISTURE METERS (UK) LTD
Bradford England BD1 3SQ

t. +44 (0)1274 733582
f. +44 (0)1274 370151
e. mail@shawmeters.com

www.shawmeters.com



JLC International
Phone: 215-340-2650
Fax: 215-340-3670

948 Lenape Drive Town Center, New Britain, PA 18901
jlcusa@jlcinternational.com
www.jlcinternational.com

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Instruction Manual



Unpacking your Shaw Moisture Meters Model SDT

Please examine the SDT package for any damage or mishandling. If any damage is evident please notify the carrier and the Shaw Moisture Meters representative from where this unit was purchased.

You should have received: (if ordered)

- 1 SDT 4-20mA Dewpoint Transmitter
- 1 Connecting cable (of the length specified on your order) or 2m as standard.
- 1 SDT Special Sensor holder
- 1 Instruction Manual
- 1 Pressure Dewpoint Circular Calculator

If anything is missing please contact your distributor immediately.

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1 Overview

The Shaw Moisture Meters Model SDT is a 2 wire 4-20mA loop powered transmitter, used for continuous measurement of moisture in a process gas or compressed air. The Model SDT transmitter can be factory configured to output a 4-20mA linear signal for any of the following moisture units: - °C or °F dewpoint, ppm(v), ppb(v), g/m³, and lb/MMSCF.

The ultra high capacitance Shaw sensing element is long lasting and offers excellent sensitivity, repeatability and response speed. Each unit is calibrated, traceable to International Humidity Standards, and is supplied with a Certificate of Calibration guaranteeing accuracy to $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ dew point.

The transmitter also incorporates an Automatic Calibration (AUTOCAL) feature, which allows the user to carry out field calibration / span check. The AUTOCAL feature is operated by means of a small potentiometer built into the transmitter body. To avoid accidental corruption, the potentiometer is covered by a weatherproof seal in normal use.

The RISC microprocessor circuitry of the Model SDT transmitter allows high resolution with advanced self-diagnostics for fault conditions. It also enables periodic re-calibration of the moisture sensor, storing calibration data within the fully self-contained unit. Loop powered, by a 7v to 28v dc source. The Model SDT transmitter will provide the user with a linear 4-20mA signal over the chosen range.

The mechanics of the Model SDT transmitter have been designed to cope with extreme environmental conditions. The rugged stainless steel construction and anodised aluminium offers protection to IP66 (NEMA4X), with the transmitter electrical connections made via secure industrial type connector (size C, DIN EN 175301).

The SDT transmitter can withstand 35,000 kPa (350bar) maximum pressure and by employing low resistance cable, the transmitter can be located at significant distances, in excess of 1000 meters, from the data collection point.

Designed with the operator in mind, for reliable and accurate measurements, the Model SDT is extremely easy to install and operate, requiring little or no maintenance.

1.1 Gas Compatibilities

The Model SDT sensing elements are Al_2O_3 and therefore suitable for many different industrial and research applications. Most gases can be checked for their moisture content with no need for the calibration to be altered when changing between different gases, as the sensor operates only with reference to the water vapour content. However, some gases must be avoided, as they are not compatible with the material used in the construction of the sensor. Ammonia (NH_3) and chlorine (Cl_2) must be avoided at all times, even in small quantities. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) also attacks the sensors very quickly. Some, less aggressive, acidic gases, such as sulphur dioxide (SO_2), can be monitored, as long as the moisture content is low, generally less than 100ppm(v). If in doubt, please ask your supplier.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) has no effect on the sensor. If the gas has been exposed to arcing, however, it is possible that various acidic species will have been formed that will corrode the sensor. When testing SF_6 that may have been arced, therefore, an acidity test should be carried out first; if the gas proves to be acidic then the moisture test should not be carried out.

It is strongly recommended that the sample should not contain particulate matter, oil or other heavy hydrocarbon condensate. If these components contaminate the sample system and/or the measuring sensor, the system response time will be lengthened, although the sensor calibration will not be effected.

2 Installing the SDT in a Air/Gas Sampling System

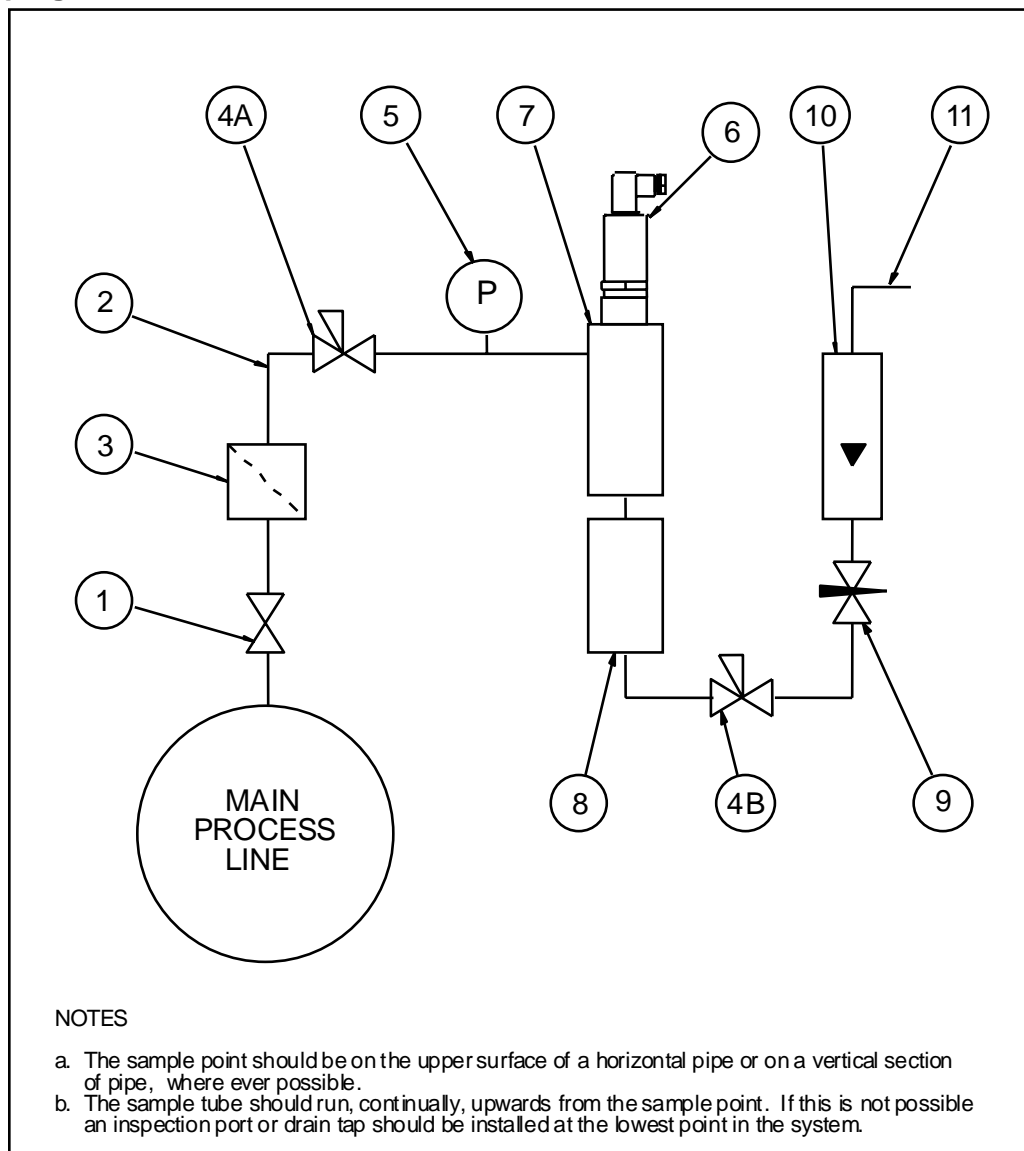
The piping installation schematic diagram shows all components, which could be used in a gas measurement application although not all items shown will be required for every installation.

The flow rate, although not critical, should be low enough to avoid abrasion to the sensor surface without being so low as to extend the system response time to an unacceptable level. In general, a flow rate of between 2 and 3 litres/min at NTP will give the right balance.

The sensor is a variable capacitor, which is directly affected by changes in partial pressure of water vapour. These changes are proportional to the dew/frost point temperature.

The measuring transmitter can be installed directly into the process line but this does create problems with access for maintenance and calibration. It is for these reasons that we recommend that the transmitter be installed in a bypass, fast loop or total loss sample system where the transmitter is accessible without interrupting the main process flow line.

2.1 Piping installation Schematic



2.1 Piping Schematic Component Index

- 1) Sample Isolation Valve - This is a recommended item as it allows access to the sample system without interrupting the main process line.
- 2) Sample Tube – This should be stainless steel for dry air or gas applications but copper or carbon steel can be used where wetter gases are to be measured. If any section of the sample tube must be flexible then PTFE should be used. In most cases, 3mm OD (1/8") is sufficient as it provides good system response time within minimum flow. 6mm OD (1/4") tube can be used where pressure drops across the 3mm tube are too high
- 3) Filter Unit – A filter unit is recommended when the samples are likely to contain particulate matter. If the air/gas sample contains heavy hydrocarbon condensate, the filter must be of the coalescing type with a drain. The filter unit should be positioned as close to the sample point as practical.
- 4) Pressure Reduction Valve or Pressure Regulator – If the sample is to be measured at atmospheric pressure then the valve 4A should be fitted and 4B omitted from the system. If the sample is to be measured, at full line pressure and the exhaust vented to atmosphere, then valve 4B should be fitted and 4A omitted from the system. If measurements are to be taken at full line pressure and the sample is to be returned to a part of the main line or a vent, which is at a pressure higher than atmospheric, and the input to that line needs a controlled pressure then both 4A and 4B will be required.
- 5) Sample Pressure Gauge – This is not a critical part of the moisture measurement but may be required if Dew/Frost point measurements are to be made at higher than atmospheric pressure.
- 6) Measuring Transmitter, see "Appendix A – SDT with Connector, General Arrangement".
- 7) Transmitter Holder, see "Appendix B – Transmitter Holder General Arrangement".
- 8) Desiccant Chamber – This item is required when the sampling is to be intermittent. When installed it prevents the ingress of wet air to the sample system, while the sample is not flowing, improving the response time.
- 9) Flow Control Valve – This can be a separate item or combined with the flow indicator.
- 10) Flow Indicator – The recommended sample flow is 2 to 3 SL/M.
- 11) Sample Exhaust – The exhaust can be vented to atmosphere or returned to the process line as discussed above.

2.3 Installing and Commissioning the Model SDT Transmitter

It is advisable to carry out an initial purge routine of the sample loop, before installing the transmitter, in order to remove the possibility of sensor damage on start-up.

Refer to the sample system schematic in section 2.1. Open the inlet isolation valve slowly, until a small flow of air/gas at atmospheric pressure flows through the inlet pipe work to the transmitter holder and exhausts through the sensor entry port of the transmitter holder.

Allow this purge to continue for about 15 to 20 minutes to remove any residual moisture from the sample pipe work and components.

Close the inlet isolation valve and install the transmitter into the transmitter holder. Locate and secure the four-pin transmitter cable connector in position on the transmitter. Use the locking screw in order to affect a weatherproof seal.

NOTE: - The Plug and socket will only locate in one position, as the GND pin is different to the other three pins.

Open the inlet valve slowly, again and, by opening all valves after the transmitter holder, allow a low-pressure purge through the whole sample system.

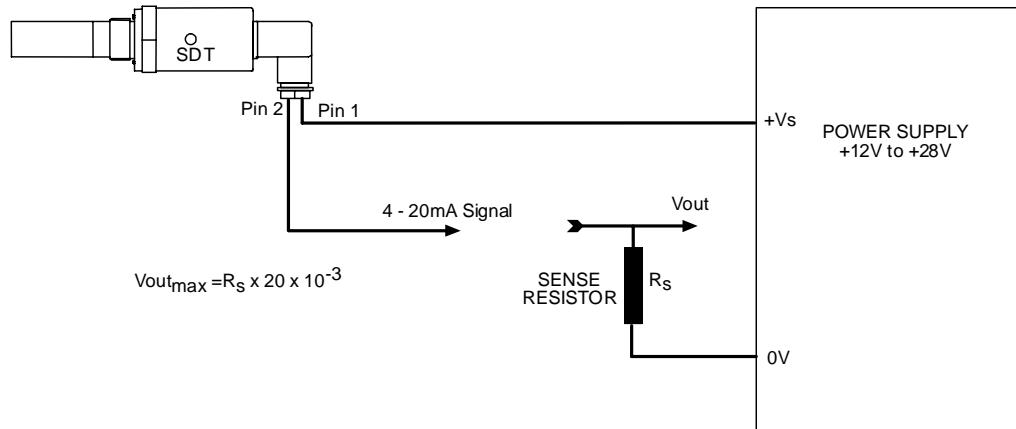
Set the required pressures and flows within the sample loop.

This completes the installation and commissioning but, on initial start-up, it could take several hours for the system to reach equilibrium.

2.4 Wiring the SDT

The SDT is a 2-Wire 4-20mA transmitter.

Typical electrical connection to generate a voltage output is shown below:

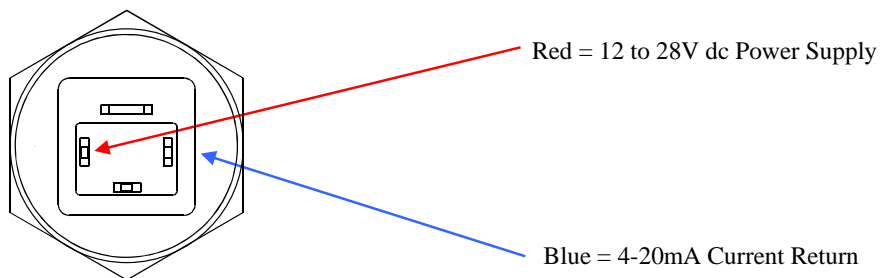


Note, the maximum value for R_s in this circuit can be calculated by the formula:

$$R_s \text{ max} = [40 \times (V_s - 7)]\Omega.$$

If the wiring resistance is expected to be more than a few percent of the value of R_s , then this resistance must be taken away from the answer to get the maximum usable value of R_s .

2.5 Connector Pins



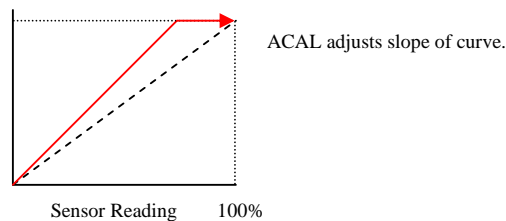
3 Normal Operation

3.1 Analogue 4-20mA Mode (2-wire)

In normal operation, the transmitter will produce a 4-20mA signal, which is proportional to the level of moisture in the gas being monitored. The moisture reading is sampled and up dated once per second. The SDT has 3020 distinct steps over the 4 to 20mA range corresponding to a resolution of 0.005mA.

4 Autocal

AutoCal allows the user to ensure accuracy to the laboratory calibration by checking the span of the transmitter and correcting for any deviation. It should be operated periodically, every 2 to 3 months, say, or can be used to verify operation of the SDT Transmitter if confirmation of an unexpected result is required.



There are two methods of setting the autocal.

1) Saturate the transmitter (**Only applicable to °C and °F SDT transmitters**)

If the sensor element is exposed to a dewpoint level above the range of the transmitter, the sensor will saturate and the transmitter output can be set as +20°C.

The easiest way to achieve this is to wrap ones hand around the sintered stainless steel guard that protects the sensing element.

Note: - This is only recommended for transmitters used in non-toxic, non-poisonous, clean gasses. Local Health and Safety Procedures should be followed at all times.

2) Expose to a known moisture level. (**Applicable to all versions of SDT Transmitters**)

If a known gas is available or the ambient dewpoint is known, then the autocal can be set to the known value rather than the saturating value.

The SDT is supplied with an adjustable potentiometer to perform autocal, which allows the calibration span of the transmitter to be adjusted. This potentiometer is located under the weatherproof guard and can be accessed by undoing the large silver coloured screw on the side of the transmitter body. The autocal is adjusted by turning the potentiometer with the small screwdriver supplied.

The following steps describe the process of setting the autocal, describing the two different methods where different.

Note: - The SDT must be connected to its normal indicator so that readings can be taken or, where no indicator is employed, an accurate measurement of the mA output must be taken.

4.1 Pre-conditioning the transmitter

To perform the autocal, the transmitter needs to be removed from the process gas ready to be saturated in the hand, or inserted into a known gas flow. At this stage, the display/indicator will read the ambient dewpoint as measured by the SDT.

Saturating the Transmitter method (Only applicable to °C and °F SDT transmitters)

Saturate the transmitter by lightly covering the sintered aluminium area with a hand for approximately 1 minute.

Expose to a known moisture level. (Applicable to all versions of SDT Transmitters)

Expose the transmitter to the known autocal moisture level and allow the transmitter to attain equilibrium. (For technical questions and advice on the time taken to attain equilibrium Contact your SDT supplier)

4.2 Adjust the Autocal

Once the transmitter has been pre-conditioned the Potentiometer can be adjusted. **ONLY ADJUST THE POTENTIOMETER IF THE SENSOR IS PROPERLY PRE-CONDITIONED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL CORRUPT THE TRANSMITTERS CALIBRATION.**

In the case of a transmitter saturated in the hand, the display should read +20°C (or 20mA if reading current).

Note: - Always dry the output level down below 20°C before wetting back up to exactly 20°C.

If a known dewpoint is applied, then this value should be displayed.

4.3 Completing the autocal

Once the desired value is reached, the autocal process is completed and the screw driver should be removed from the potentiometer and the weatherproof guard should be replaced and fastened using the large silver coloured screw. If using the saturated transmitter method, the transmitter can be put down on a work bench.

The SDT will now output the corrected dewpoint and can be reinserted into the process.

5 Faults/Errors

- If the sensor is short-circuited, the transmitter will produce a constant 20.75mA output.
- If the sensor is open-circuited, the transmitter will produce a constant 20.50mA output.

6 SDT Specification

Display:	Compatible with the 4-20mA loop powered indicator.
Output Signal:	4 to 20mA Linear
Operating Voltage:	7V - 28V DC. Reverse polarity protected.
Maximum Series Resistance:	$= \{40 \times (\text{Supply Voltage} - 7)\} \Omega$
Sensing element:	Ultra High Capacitance - Aluminium Oxide Type
Autocal:	Field calibration / Span check facility.
Factory calibration:	Supplied with Certificate of Calibration traceable to NPL / NIST
Accuracy:	$\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ dewpoint (NPL / NIST traceable for range -90°C to 20°C)
Temperature compensation:	Temperature compensated for operating range.
Resolution:	5 μA
Repeatability:	Better than $\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ dewpoint
Operating temperature:	-20°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature :	-20°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Pressure:	From 1kPa (0.01 barA) to Maximum 35,000kPa (350 barA)
Operating Humidity:	Maximum - 95% RH Non-condensing
Sample Flow Rate:	Independent but ideally 2 to 5 litres per minute. Max: 25 litres/min.
Cable Terminations:	IP66 (NEMA4X) rated, size C, DIN EN 175301 connector at the transmitter and other end terminated with bootlace ferrules.
Cable:	Supplied with 2m standard cable. Nominal diameter 3.4mm, 92ohms/km.
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC):	Immunity: Complies with EN 61000-6-1:2001 Emissions: Complies with EN 61000-6-3:2001
Warm Up Time:	10 seconds
Fault Conditions:	Sensor Open Circuit : Output drives to 20.50mA Sensor Short Circuit : Output drives to 20.75mA
Isolation:	Sensing Element connected to the 4-20mA loop but isolated from body.
Transmitter Enclosure:	316 Stainless steel body with size C, DIN EN 175301 connector.
Sensor Protection:	316 Sintered stainless steel filter - 50 micron
Probe Material:	316 Stainless Steel
(Wetted Parts)	
Weatherproof Classification:	IP66 / NEMA4X when Connector mated to Transmitter.
Mechanical Connection:	3/4" UNF (16tpi) with integral Viton "O" ring seal.
Mechanical Warranty:	24 months in case of faulty workmanship and defective parts.
Calibration Warranty:	12 months subject to usage.
Weight:	175grams (includes connector)

7 GUARANTEE

All Shaw products are guaranteed for two years from the date of purchase, some exclusions are as follows:

Removing protective guard from any sensor, subjecting sensor to shock or black list gases e.g. caustic and acidic gases like ammonia and chlorine, tampering with any internal electronics and applying incorrect supply voltage to meters, subjecting to excessive flow rate, contaminants and general mis-use.

If you suspect a fault which you feel needs to be attended to under guarantee please contact us for assistance hopefully to help fault find and effect a remedy and if this is not successful to give precise instructions for the return for inspection.

No equipment will be replaced or repaired without having been returned for inspection either to ourselves or an authorised distributor.

8 Basic Definitions

WATER VAPOUR PRESSURE

Is the pressure exerted by the water vapour contained in any mixture of gases. The total pressure exerted by the gas mixture is the sum of the pressures exerted by its components - including the water vapour. Water vapour pressure varies in direct proportion to the total gas pressure.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Is the ratio of the actual water vapour pressure to the saturation water vapour pressure at the same temperature.

DEWPOINT TEMPERATURE

Is defined as the temperature to which the gas must be cooled in order that it should be saturated with water vapour (i.e. 100% relative humidity). For practical reasons it is referred to water above 0 deg C and ice below 0 deg C.

PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME

PPM(V) or VPM is the ratio of the water vapour pressure to the total gas pressure.

PARTS PER MILLION BY WEIGHT

PPM(W) is the same as VPM, except that the figure is modified according to the ratio of the molecular weight of water vapour to the molecular weight of the carrier gas mixture.

HYGROMETRIC EQUIVALENTS										
DEWPOINT DEG C	DEWPOINT DEG F	VAPOUR PRESSURE mm Hg *	RELATIVE HUMIDITY % @ 20 C	PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME	+++	DEWPOINT DEG C	DEWPOINT DEG F	VAPOUR PRESSURE mm Hg *	RELATIVE HUMIDITY % @ 20 C	PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME
-150	-238	7 x 10 ⁻¹⁵	3.9 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	9.2 x 10 ⁻¹²	+++	-52	-62	.02305	.131	30.329
-140	-220	3 x 10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7 x 10 ⁻⁹	3.9 x 10 ⁻⁷	+++	-50	-58	.02961	.169	38.961
-130	-202	7 x 10 ⁻⁸	4.0 x 10 ⁻⁸	9.2 x 10 ⁻⁶	+++	-48	-54	.03786	.216	49.816
-120	-164	9 x 10 ⁻⁸	5.4 x 10 ⁻⁷	1.2 x 10 ⁻⁴	+++	-46	-51	.04819	.275	63.408
-118	-180	.00000015	.0000009	.00020	+++	-44	-47	.06108	.348	80.368
-116	-177	.00000025	.0000014	.00033	+++	-42	-44	.07709	.440	101.43
-114	-173	.00000041	.0000023	.00054	+++	-40	-40	.09691	.553	127.51
-112	-170	.00000066	.0000038	.00087	+++	-38	-36	.12133	.692	159.64
-110	-166	.00000107	.0000061	.00141	+++	-36	-33	.15133	.863	199.12
-108	-162	.00000169	.0000096	.00222	+++	-34	-29	.1880	1.07	247.37
-106	-159	.00000266	.000015	.00350	+++	-32	-26	.2328	1.33	306.32
-104	-155	.00000413	.000024	.00543	+++	-30	-22	.2871	1.64	377.76
-102	-152	.00000636	.000036	.00837	+++	-28	-18	.3529	2.01	464.34
-100	-148	.00000968	.000055	.0127	+++	-26	-15	.4323	2.47	568.82
-98	-144	.00001459	.000083	.0192	+++	-24	-11	.5277	3.01	694.34
-96	-141	.00002178	.00012	.0287	+++	-22	-8	.6422	3.66	845.00
-94	-137	.00003224	.00018	.0424	+++	-20	-4	.7790	4.44	1025.00
-92	-134	.00004729	.00027	.0622	+++	-18	0	.9421	5.37	1239.61
-90	-130	.00006879	.00039	.0905	+++	-16	+3	1.136	6.48	1494.74
-88	-126	.00009924	.00057	.1305	+++	-14	+7	1.365	7.78	1796.05
-86	-123	.00014205	.00081	.1869	+++	-12	+10	1.636	9.33	2152.63
-84	-119	.0002018	.00115	.2655	+++	-10	+14	1.956	11.15	2573.68
-82	-116	.0002844	.00162	.3742	+++	-8	+18	2.331	13.29	3067.11
-80	-112	.0003981	.00227	.5238	+++	-6	+21	2.771	15.80	3646.05
-78	-108	.0005533	.00316	.7280	+++	-4	+25	3.285	18.73	4322.37
-76	-105	.0007638	.00436	1.005	+++	-2	+28	3.884	22.15	5110.53
-74	-101	.0010476	.00597	1.378	+++	0	+32	4.581	26.12	6027.63
-72	-98	.0014275	.00814	1.878	+++	+2	+36	5.292	30.18	6963.16
-70	-94	.001933	.0110	2.543	+++	+4	+39	6.099	34.78	8025.00
-68	-90	.002603	.0148	3.425	+++	+6	+43	7.012	39.99	9226.32
-66	-87	.003483	.0199	4.583	+++	+8	+46	8.045	45.88	10585.53
-64	-83	.004635	.0264	6.099	+++	+10	+50	9.209	52.52	12117.10
-62	-80	.006135	.0350	8.072	+++	+12	+54	10.518	59.98	13839.47
-60	-76	.008076	.0461	10.626	+++	+14	+57	11.988	68.37	15773.68
-58	-72	.010576	.0603	13.916	+++	+16	+61	13.635	77.76	17940.79
-56	-69	.013780	.0786	18.132	+++	+18	+64	15.478	88.27	20365.79
-54	-65	.01787	.1019	23.513	+++	+20	+68	17.535	100.00	23072.37

* Courtesy of the American Institute of Physics Handbook, Third Edition, published by McGraw-Hill book company.
The above data and new figures are derived from vapour figures are in equilibrium with water above, and ice below, 0 C.

* Courtesy of the American Institute of Physics Handbook, Third Edition, published by McGraw-Hill book company.

Relative Humidity and PPM figures are derived from WVP. Figures are in equilibrium with water above, and ice below, 0 C.

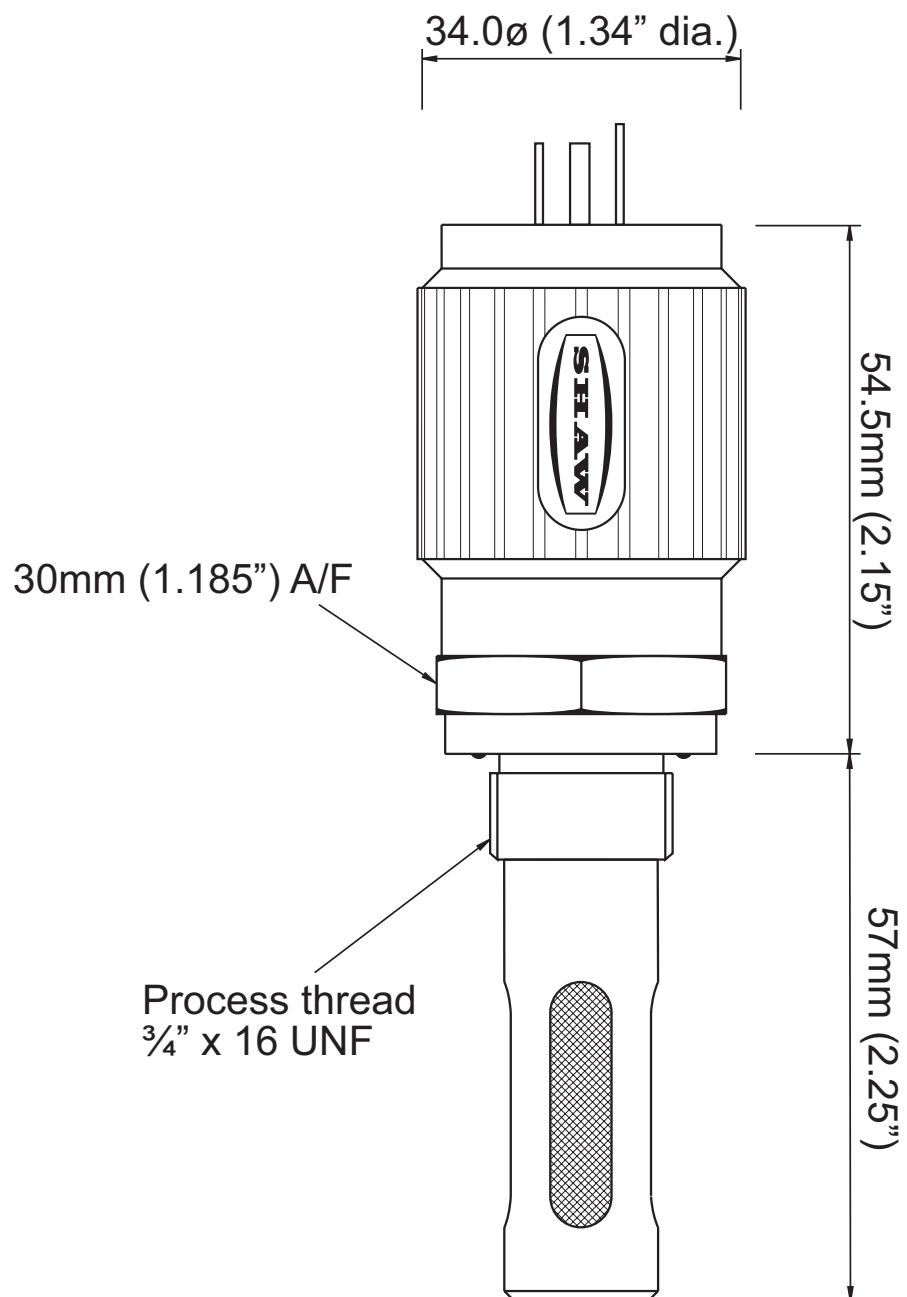
WATER VAPOUR PRESSURE is the pressure exerted by the water vapour content of a gas. The total pressure exerted by the gas mixture is equal to the sum of the pressures exerted by its components - including water vapour. Water vapour pressure varies in direct proportion to the total gas pressure.

DEWPOINT TEMPERATURE is the temperature to which the gas must be cooled in order that it should be saturated with water vapour (100% relative humidity). Dewpoint temperature varies in direct proportion to the total gas pressure.

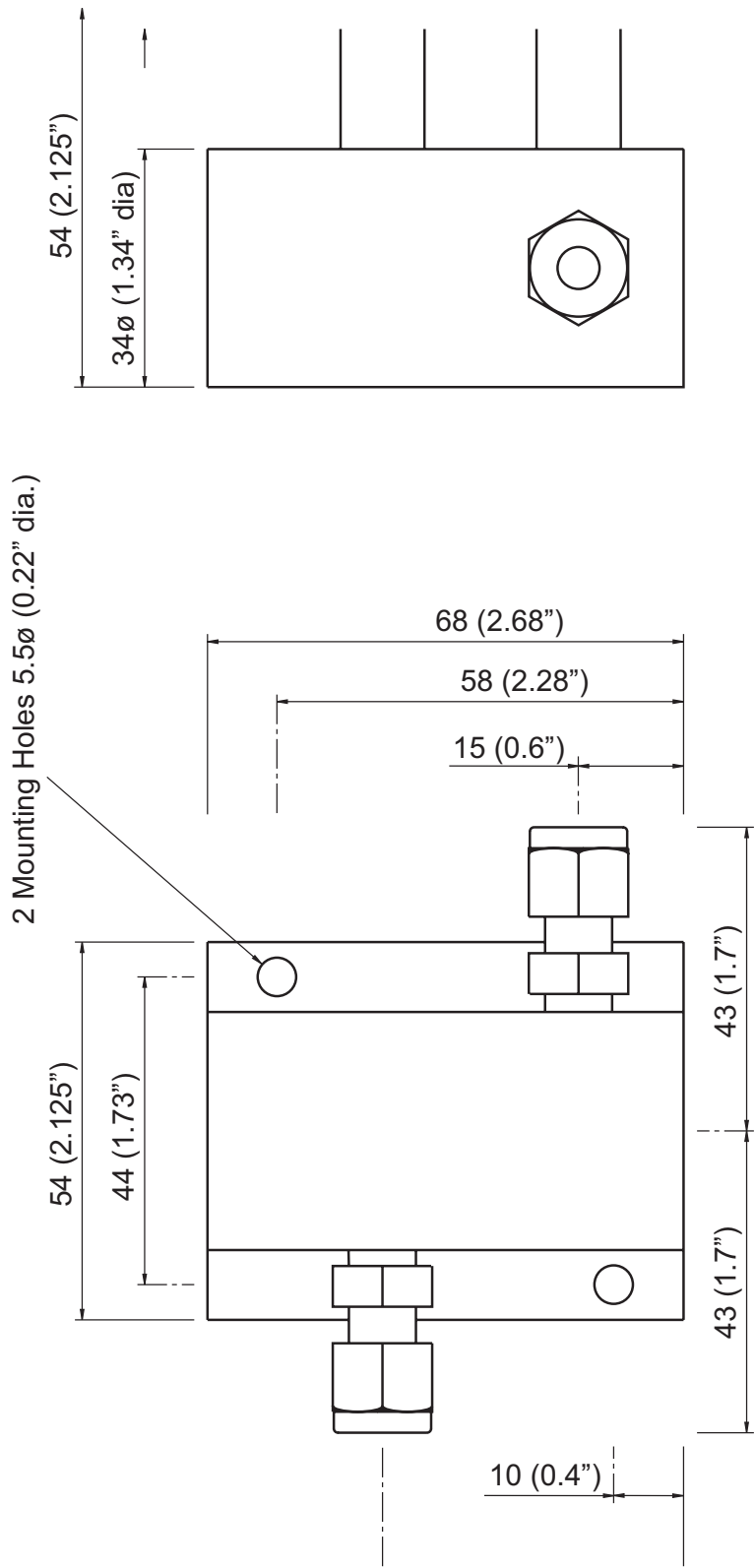
PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME is the ratio of the water vapour pressure to the total gas pressure. It is not affected by variations in the total pressure, as the ratio remains the same.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY is the ratio of the water vapour pressure to the saturation water vapour pressure at the same temperature and total pressure. It varies in direct proportion to the total pressure.

Appendix A – SDT with Connector, General Arrangement



Appendix B – Transmitter Holder General Arrangement



The Assembly is shown with 1/4" OD tube fittings.
The dimension across the tube fittings will vary
for all other size fittings.